

GLU

GLOZE. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. Flattery; insinuation.

Now to plain dealing; lay these glozes by. *Shakespeare.*

2. Specious show; gloss.

Precious couches full oft are shak'd with a fever;

If then a bodily evil in a bodily gloze be not hidden,

Shall such morning dews be an ease to the heat of a love's fire?

Sidney, b. i.

GLUE. *n. f.* [*glu*, Fr. *gluten*, Lat. *glut*, Welsh.] A viscous body

commonly made by boiling the skins of animals to a gelly;

any viscous or tenacious matter by which bodies are held one

to another; a cement.

Water, and all liquors, do hastily receive dry and more

terrestrial bodies proportionable; and dry bodies, on the other

side, drink in waters and liquors: so that, as it was well said

by one of the ancients of earthly and watery substances, one

is a glue to another. *Bacon's Natural History.*

To build the earth did chance materials chuse,

And through the parts cementing glue diffuse. *Blackmore.*

The clearest, driest, and most transparent glue is the best.

Maxon's Mech. Exer.

The flowers of grains, mixed with water, will make a fort

of glue. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

To GLUE. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To join with a viscous cement.

I fear thy overthrow

More than my body's parting with my soul:

My love and fear glu'd many friends to thee. *Shakespeare, H.VI.*

Who teacheth a fool is as one that glueth a potter'd to-

gether. *Ecclesiast. xxii. 7.*

The custom of crowning the Holy Virgin is so much in

vogue among the Italians, that one often sees in their churches

a little tinsel crown, or a circle of stars, glu'd to the canvas

over the head of the figure. *Addison on Italy.*

Most wounds, if kept clean, and from the air, the flesh

will glue together with its own native balm. *Derham.*

2. To hold together.

The parts of all homogeneal hard bodies, which fully touch

one another, stick together very strongly; and for explaining

how this may be, some have invented hooked atoms, which is

begging the question; and others tell us their bodies are glu'd

together by rest, that is, by an occult quality, or rather by

nothing. *Newton's Opt.*

3. To join; to unite; to inviscate.

Those wafers in a honey-pot are so many sensual men, that

are plunged in their lusts and pleasures; and when they are

once glu'd to them, 'tis a very hard matter to work themselves

out. *L'Estrange, Fable 126.*

Intemperance, sensuality, and fleshly lusts, do debase mens

minds and clog their spirits; sink us down into sense, and

glue us to those low and inferior things. *Tillotson's Sermons.*

She curb'd a groan, that else had come;

And pausing, view'd the present in the tomb:

'Then to the heart ador'd devoutly glu'd

Her lips, and, raising it, her speech renew'd. *Dryden.*

I hear thee, view thee, gaze o'er all thy charms,

And round thy phantom glue my clasping arms, *Pope.*

GLUE-BOILER. *n. f.* [*glue* and *boil*.] One whose trade is to

make glue.

GLUER. *n. f.* [from *glue*.] One who cements with glue.

GLUM. *adj.* [A low cant word formed by corrupting *gloom*.]

Sullen; stubbornly grave.

Some, when they hear a story, look *glum*, and cry, Well,

what then? *Guardian.*

To GLUT. *v. a.* [*englutir*, French; *glutis*, Lat. to swallow;

γλῦζω.]

1. To swallow; to devour.

'Till cram'd and gorg'd, nigh burst

With suck'd and glutted offal. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

2. To cloy; to fill beyond sufficiency; to faze; to disgust.

The ambassador, making his oration, did so magnify the

king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers. *Bacon.*

Love breaks friendship, whose delights

Feed, but not glut our appetites. *Denham.*

What way remove

His settled hate, and reconcile his love,

That he may look propitious on our toils,

And hungry graves no more be glutted with our spoils. *Dry.*

No more, my friend;

Here let our glutted execution end. *Dryden's Æn.*

I found

The fickle ear soon glutted with the sound,

Condemn'd eternal changes to pursue,

Tir'd with the last, and eager of the new. *Prior.*

3. To feast or delight even to satiety.

With death's carcass glut the grave. *Milton.*

His faithful heart, a bloody sacrifice,

Torn from his breast, to glut the tyrant's eyes. *Dryden.*

A sylvan scene, which, rising by degrees,

Leads up the eye below, nor gluts the sight

With one full prospect; but invites by many,

To view at last the whole. *Dryden's State of Innocence.*

4. To overfill; to load.

GLU

He attributes the ill success of either party to their g'ing

the market, and retailing too much of a bad commodity at

once. *Arbutnot's Art of Public Lying.*

5. To saturate.

The menstrum, being already glutted, could not ad power-

fully enough to dissolve it. *Boyle.*

GLUT. *n. f.* [from the verb.]

1. That which is gorged or swallowed.

Disgorging foul

Their devilish glut, chain'd thunderbolts, and hail

Of iron globes. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vi.*

2. Plenty even to loathing and satiety.

So death

Shall be deceiv'd his glut; and with us two

Be forc'd to satisfy his rav'nous maw. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Let him but set the one in balance against the other, and he

shall find himself miserable, even in the very glut of his

delights. *L'Estrange, Fable 11.*

A glut of study and retirement in the first part of my life,

cast me into this; and this will throw me again into study

and retirement. *Pope to Swift.*

3. More than enough; overmuch.

If you pour a glut of water upon a bottle, it receives little

of it. *Ben. Johnson's Discoveries.*

4. Any thing that fills up a passage.

The water some suppose to pass continually from the

bottom of the sea to the heads of springs and rivers, through

certain subterranean conduits or channels, until they were by

some glut, stop, or other means, arrested in their passage.

Woodward's Natural History.

GLUTINOUS. *adj.* [*glutinex*, French, from *gluten*, Latin.]

Gluey; viscous; tenacious.

The cause of all vivification is a gentle and proportionable

heat, working upon a glutinous and yielding substance; for the

heat doth bring forth spirit in that substance, and the substance

being glutinous, produceth two effects: the one, that the spirit

is detained, and cannot break forth; the other, that the mat-

ter, being gentle and yielding, is driven forwards by the motion

of the spirits, after some swelling, into shape and members.

Bacon's Natural History, N. 900.

Next this marble venom'd feat,

Smear'd with gums of glutinous heat. *Milton.*

Nourishment too viscid and glutinous to be subdued by the

vital force. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

GLUTINOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *glutinous*.] Viscosity; ten-

acity.

There is a resistance in fluids, which may arise from their

elasticity, glutinousness, and the friction of their parts. *Boyle.*

GLUTTON. *n. f.* [*glutton*, French, from *glutis*, Latin, to swal-

low.]

1. One who indulges himself too much in eating.

The Chinese eat horseflesh at this day, and some glutton

have used to have catsflesh baked. *Bacon's Natural History.*

Through Macer's gullet she runs down,

When the vile glutten dines alone;

And, void of modesty and thought,

She follows Bibo's endless draught. *Prior.*

2. One eager of any thing to excess.

The rest bring home in state the happy pair

To that last scene of bliss, and leave them there;

All those free joys insatiably to prove,

With which rich beauty feasts the glutton love. *Cowley.*

Gluttons in murder, wanton to destroy,

Their fatal arts so impiously employ. *Graville.*

To GLUTTONISE. *v. n.* [from *glutton*.] To play the glutton;

to be luxurious.

GLUTTONOUS. *adj.* [from *glutton*.] Given to excessive

feeding; delighted overmuch with food.

When they would smile and fawn upon his debts,

And take down th' interest in their glutinous maws. *Shakespeare.*

The exceeding luxuriousness of this gluttonous age, wherein

we press nature with overweighty burdens, and finding her

strength defective, we take the work out of her hands, and

commit it to the artificial help of strong waters. *Raleigh.*

Thou well observe

The rule of not too much, by temperance taught

In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence

Due nourishment, no gluttonous delight. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

GLUTTONOUSLY. *adv.* [from *gluttonous*.] With the voracity

of a glutton.

GLUTTONY. *n. f.* [*gluttonie*, Fr. from *glutton*.] Excess of

eating; luxury of the table.

Their sumptuous gluttonies and gorgeous feasts,

On citron tables or Atlantick stone. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Well may they fear some miserable end,

Whom gluttony and want at once attend. *Dryden's Juven.*

The inhabitants of cold moist countries are generally more

fat than those of warm and dry; but the most common cause

is too great a quantity of food, and too small a quantity of

motion; in plain English, gluttony and laziness. *Arbutnot.*

GLUTY. *adj.* [from *glue*.]

2. Viscous; tenacious; glutinous.

GNO

It is called balsamick mixture, because it is a gluey spumous

matter. *Harvey on Conspiration.*

With gluey wax some new foundations lay

Of virgin combs. *Dryden's Ann. Mirab.*

Whatever is the composition of the vapour, let it have but

one quality of being very gluey or viscous, and it will mecha-

nically solve all the phenomena of the grotto. *Addison.*

GLYN. *n. f.* [*Irish*; *glann*, *glyn*, plur. Erse; *glenn*, Scottish.]

A hollow between two mountains.

Though he could not beat out the Irish, yet he did shut

them up within those narrow corners and glynns under the

mountains foot. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

To GNAR. *v. n.* [*gnýrnan*, Saxon; *gnorren*, Dutch.] To

growl; to growl; to murmur; to snarl.

When he gan to rear his bristles strong

And felly gnar, until day's enemy

Did him appease. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 1.*

Thus is the shepherd beaten from thy side,

And wolves are gnarling who shall gnaw thee first. *Shakespeare.*

Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite

The man that mocks at it, and sets it light. *Shakespeare, R. II.*

The gnarling porter durst not whine for doubt;

Still were the furies while their sovereign spoke. *Fairfax.*

GNARLED. *adj.* [*gnar*, *nar*, or *nurr*, is in Staffordshire a hard

knot of wood which boys drive with sticks.] Knotty.

Merciful heav'n!

Thou rather with thy sharp and sulph'rous bolt

Split'st the unwedgeable and gnarled oak,

Than the soft myrtle. *Shakespeare, Measure for Measure.*

To GNASH. *v. a.* [*knaschen*, Dutch.] To strike together; to

clash.

The fear, who could not yet his wrath assuage,

Rowl'd his green eyes, that spark'd with his rage,

And gnash'd his teeth. *Dryden's Virg. Georg.*

To GNASH. *v. n.*

1. To grind or collide the teeth.

He shall gnash with his teeth, and melt away. *Pf. exil. 10.*

There shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth. *Mat. viii.*

2. To rage even to collision of the teeth; to fume; to growl.

His great iron teeth he still did grind,

And grimly gnash, threatening revenge in vain. *Fairfax.*

They gnash'd upon me with their teeth. *Pf. xxxvi. 16.*

They him laid

Gnashing for anguish, and despite and shame,

To find himself not matchless. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

With boiling rage Atreides burn'd,

And foam betwixt his gnashing grinders churn'd. *Dryden.*

GNAT. *n. f.* [*gnæ*, Saxon.]

1. A small winged stinging insect.

Her whip of cricket's bone, the last of film;

Her waggoner, a small grey coated gnat. *Shakespeare, Rom. and Ju.*

2. Any thing proverbially small.

Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a

camel. *Mat. xxiii. 24.*